

Bioethics as a new direction in the moral and ethical discourse of modern society

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Abstract: In today's article, we live in a time in which time and space are moved towards upgrade, human space is getting into the ground of development and scientific innovations, and we are living in an era. It has been explained that since thousands of years, the human being has always strived for the highest, strived for it, and worked tirelessly to create comfort and prosperity for himself.

Keywords: time and space, progress, scientific innovations, humanity for thousands of years, striving for excellence, creating comfort and prosperity for oneself

We are living in a time when time and space are moving towards further development, and human space is becoming the core of development and scientific innovations. For thousands of years, the right humanity has been constantly striving for the highest, striving for it, working tirelessly to create comfort and well-being for itself. It would be safe to say that the scientific revolution, which began in the second half of the last century, has been and is happening at an even higher level in the fields of medicine, biology and technology, as well as in many other fields. In these areas, scientific innovations are moving towards progress to such an extent that the many scientific awareness and opportunities in it are causing a conflict of serious, thoughtful, conflicting thoughts in the human and moral consciousness of a person. Conducted scientific experiments, new pharmaceutical preparations, modern scientific and technological researches and social moral situations arising in similar situations are increasing the scope of ethical problems in this matter. The term bioethics was used by the American physician Van Ransselaer Potter (Van Ransselaer Potter) in his books "Bioethics: The Science of Survival" (1971) and "Bioethics: A Bridge to the Future" (1972) to denote a separate variant of ecological ethics. Potter's idea was to move the humanities and biological sciences in the same direction to prevent the development of science and technology from taking a false and harmful view of life on earth. In 1964, the World Medical Association's Declaration of Helsinki developed the first international ethical standards for scientific research. The second ethical standards of medical research were adopted in 2000 as part of the Declaration of Helsinki II of the World Medical Association.

Problems studying the science of medical bioethics. Bioethics study problems: Reproductive technologies (artificial insemination, in vitro fertilization, surrogate motherhood) and abortion, contraception; conducting research on humans and animals. The attitude of the patient to radical procedures, his rights in these matters;

Clarify the concept of death, suicide and euthanasia (active, passive, voluntary);

Attitude towards terminally ill patients (hospices);

Vaccination and AIDS;

Issues of family planning and demography;

Genetic problems (gene research, genetic engineering gene therapy);

Transplantology;

Fair impartiality in the field of health care;

Human cloning;

Stem cell research and other issues.

Modern scientific innovations in biomedicine and their application in practice expand the scope of ethical problems in this regard and complicate the field of discussion. We all know that the traditional values of biomedicine, such as “do no harm”, kindness, charity, devotion to duty, and other such qualities, are sometimes overlooked by the representatives of the field, and the problems in this regard require solutions. On March 18, 2022, President Sh.Mirziyoyev expressed the following views on human health and doctors in a meeting with medical staff: “- We are ready to spend all our resources and energy for the health of our people. For me personally, the health of our people is above all else and valuable. But are the funds allocated to the sector being used correctly? This question worries me a lot. Leaders of the industry should realize the value of every soum, and our people should feel their effect in their lives, - said the President. The head of our state said that not only the doctor’s robe, but also his heart and hands should be clean”^[1]. The need to put an end to corruption in the system was emphasized Bioethics is a field of interdisciplinary research, open debate, and policy decisions related to the understanding, discussion, and resolution of the latest advances in biomedical science and various ethical issues arising in the course of health care practice ^[2]. The main goal of bioethics is to offer specialists in the fields of medicine, genetic biology, biochemistry and biophysics the following: a discipline, a structure of ethical direction, an interdisciplinary approach, explanation. “Biology and medicine come together. Areas of knowledge that are not just biology or medicine are emerging, such as gene therapy. In scientific, educational literature and international documents, for convenience and brevity, the interrelationship of biology and medicine is called the term “biomedicine”^[3].

The model of the doctor’s communication means the appearance, form, content, purpose and manner of the communication with the patient.

Historical models of communication:

1. *The Hippocratic model* (doing no harm to the patient).

The Oath of Hippocrates (460-377 CE) has a tariff for this model. "Do not harm the patient, do not carry out treatment that worsens the patient's condition". It is assumed that as a result of the measures taken for the purpose of treatment and diagnosis, not to cause mental and physical harm to the patient, as well as not to allow euthanasia.

2. *Paracelsus model* - to be kind, take care of the patient like a parent and take responsibility for the patient's health.

Paracelsus (1493-1541 AD) - paternalism (pater - "father" in Latin), the content of the idea means a fatherly attitude or guardianship of the doctor to the patient during the treatment process, which means that the patient is completely devoted to the doctor, and all it is understood that he completes the procedures without discussion.

3. *Deontology model* (Physician duty). Deon - duty, in the sense of logoscience, it means following the rules of duty and the doctor's oath, treating the patient seriously, taking care of him, and being completely selfless, regardless of who he is.

4. *Model of bioethics* (respect for human dignity and rights). Providing information to patients about these processes in a way that does not cause iatrogenicity, observing all diagnostic and treatment procedures and not contradicting the rights and rights of the patient about their disease, and carrying out treatment and examinations with their consent. is understood. One type of bioethics model - the principle of information compatibility was introduced in 1972. Accepted by the American Hospital Association. In this principle, the doctor provides the patient with complete information about the disease, treatment and its necessity. The patient must choose the type of treatment. Today, the scientific innovations carried out in the field of biomedicine make people wonder and think. Biomedical and medical technologies now show that they have reached the level of influence on the processes from the birth of the human embryo to its death. Artificial insemination, abortion, surrogate motherhood, euthanasia, cloning, reassignment of human sex, creation of artificial uterus, transplantation, implantation of pig's heart into human, and other such scientific experiments and innovations are valued by the general public. It certainly encourages him to think and come to his own conclusions based on his mentality, religion, worldview and other factors. Man has always sought to live a beautiful and healthy life, but the happiness and opportunity to be healthy and live is not distributed equally to everyone, and not everyone has been able to achieve it. This was hindered either by material supply or health problems and other factors. In today's age of advanced technology, the range of opportunities may be wide, but we cannot say that these opportunities are available to everyone or equally distributed. No matter how advanced science and technology are, the problem of creating an ideal way of life and

a perfect human society is still being confused. Within the framework of this issue of perfection, the issue of ethics and moral society is also an urgent issue.

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